of India in terms of number of and quality in Electronics;

(b) what efforts are being made to be in the forefront of these technologies;

(c) how does India's situation compare with USA, Europe and Japan; and

(d) what are the time bound programme to cope with these technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The estimated figures of production and employment in electronics for India and the world are as under:

	World	India
Production	$680 billion (Rs. 1326000 crores	$4·7 billion (Rs. 9200 crores)
Employment:	52 lakhs (excluding service sector)	6.53 lakhs

There are about 1000 Institutions in the country offering electronics courses at various levels. The output from these institutions is estimated to be about 80,000 per year.

The quality of S&T manpower produced by Indian Institutes varies over a wide range. The leading institutes produce manpower of quality comparable to the best in the developed world.

(b) to (d) A large number of state-of-the-art time bound projects have been initiated by the Government to bring the country to the forefront of certain selected high priority technologies in electronics. Some of these important projects|areas include: 3-level computer aided design of LSI| VLSI circuits (microelectronics); knowledge based computer systems, advanced research in computer networking, parallel processing development, high-performance computing applications, computer aided design and computer integrated manufacturing digital TV: high voltage direct current (HVDC) technology; photonics|opto-electronics development programme etc.

In some selected areas, India's situation compares with developed countries. For example, in the area of parallel processing computers, India is at par with countries like USA and EEC countries. In HVDC technology, India has joined the select band of five groups in the world in the ability to independently design, manufacture, test and commission HVDC systems. In the area of computer software, leading Indian software professionals are considered on par with the best available elsewhere in the world.

Closure of 30 per cent of TV manufacturing units

2360. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Television Manufacturers Association had submitted a memorandum to Government inviting attention to the fact that 30 per cent of TV manufacturing units had already been closed down and demanding urgent steps to help the industry, improve quality and increase production and exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Consumer

Electronics and TV Manufacturers Association (CETMA) in their recommendations of Government for Budget, 1992-93 have stated that because of severe drop in demand over the last three years more than 30 per cent small scale units in TV industry have become sick. To revive these sick units, they have made a number of suggestions. The salient features of the suggestions are:

Excise Duty :

Item	Suggestions by CETMA
51 cms.	B& W—Duty on picture tube to be brought down 10% advalorem.
36 cms.	B & W—Shifting of additional excise duty currently levied on TV sets to picture tubes.
12 cm.	B & W—Exception from excise duty as in the case of 36 cms. B & W TVs.
	51/53 cms.—Excise duty should be brought down to Rs. 1500/- CTVs.
36 cms.	CTVs—Excise duty should be brought down to Rs. 900/- Electronic Components

Excise duty should be reduced to maximum of 10%.

CUSTOMS DUTY :

Item	Suggested Rate Total (Basic· Aux.)
Raw material not made in the country	0%
Other raw materials	10%
Capital goods	10%
Piece parts	25%
Components	30%
Sub-assemblies	55%
Equipment	60%

Most of importing countries asked for TV sets in SKD|CKD conditions. Brand rate for duty draw back should be allowed for export of TV sets in SKD|CKD conditions also.

The duty draw back rates on export of TV sets shuld be revised taking into account the recent devaluation of rupee.

The duty draw backrate for 51 cms B&W TV should also include the excise duty on TV components.

All duty draw back rates may be fixed for 31|44 cms B&W TV sets and 36 cms CTV sets.

The additional excise duty of Rs. 100 should not be leviable on export of TV sets.

(c) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

New Colour TV manufacturers to use foreign trade marks

2361. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to permit the new colour TV manufacturers to use foreign trade marks and foreign brand names; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) & (b) In keeping with the various schemes of liberalisation announced by the Government on 24th July, 1991 for attracting foreign investment in India and for rapid industrial growth, it has been decided to remove any restriction on the use of brand name|trade mark, whether foreign or Indian owned, in India provided these do not violate any sta-